



# DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX.

ZATURDAG den 23sten JUNY, 1821.

N. 25.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukke voor Zyne Majestet den Koning der Nederlanden.

Den 21sten Juny 1821.  
GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantzelaar, Gouverneur dezs en onderhoorige eilanden, enz enz enz, by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van 3800 Pesos van Achten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldjen over de maand Juncy, te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 't Gravehage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De betaling voor de te verkoopte Wissels zal moeten geschieden de een helft in zilver of klein geld, en de andere in bewijzen van onkunde Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op den 2den der volgende maand July voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezelve den 3den daarvanvolgende zal geven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. voornoemd.

NUBOER.

Den 14den Juny 1821.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE ondergetekende vindt zich verplicht, de gebreige belastingschuldigen van Hoofd en Familie Geld-n over den eersten termyn van dit jaar, optoepen en aantemmen, om de door hen verschuldige belasting voor het einde des eersten maand te komen abtalen, aangezien er een lyst van al de rekeningen voor die belasting, welke op dien datum nog onbetaald mochten zyn, op primo Juy aanstaande aan den Heer Raad Fiscal zal worden ter hand gesteld, ten einde de onwilligen door regtsmiddelen tot de voldoening daaraan te nootsaken.

De Hoofd Ontvanger des r Kolonie.

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Fu-ciel's Kantoor, den 21ster Juny 1821.

DE ondergetekende als doctor door des Weledelen Achthuren Raad behoortig gescreveerd, doet by deze alle Broodbekkers te kennen geren, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 13, en

De Rode Broden 19 oren.

Op pone als by publicatie is gestaagerd,

Per order van den Raad Fiscal.

SALOMON BULTE. Eerste Klerk.

Para vender en la Imprenta  
LETAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Espanola.

MANIFEST

Aan de inwoners van Venezuela, door den Veld Maarschalk Don Miguel de la Torre, Generaal en Chef van de expeditioire armee van het vaste land, over de voortzetting van den oorlog.

(Het vervolg van onze laatste.)

Intusschen kwamen de heren Revenga en Echeveria in deze hoofstad aan, en begonnen hunne noodzakelyke onderhandelingen voor den nieuwe wapenstilstand, door Z. E. den president voorgesteld; en sy vonden ons gedrag dat van vrijemannen toebehorende aan een grote natie, en aan een edelmoedig en openhartig volk. Onder deze omstandigheden, ontving ik de volgende officiële communicatie van generaal Bolívar:

" Republiek van Columbia. Simon Bolívar. Vierasser en President van de Republiek, Generaal en Chef van de Armee, &c. &c.

" Algemeen hoofd kwarter, San Jose de Cucuta, den 19den Feb. 1821 - 11de.

" Zeer Doorluchtig Heer! - De omwenteling van het gouvernement, het garnizoën, de establio en het volk van Maracaybo, om zich van de Spaansche heerschappij te ontdoen, heeft een vrag tusschen onze respective gouvernemonten doen ontstaan, welke waarschynelyk moeyelyk en gevarelyk is, maar welke gemakkelyk zal opgelost worden, indien dezelve door regt en regtigheid beslist wordt. Ik zal beginnen met onbewimpeld staande te houden, dat ik afgeweerd heb den intogt van den commandant Heras, in die stad, die in krygsraad zal betrokken worden, daer hy zyne magt te ver getrokken heeft, zonder het besluit van zyn commandant en chef af te wachten, om een grondgebied, dat aan Spanje ten tyde der ophouding van de vy-

andelykheden toebehoerde, onder de bescherming van de wapenen des republiek te nemen.

" De protesten en redenen afgekondigd in de acte, geteekend te Maracaybo op den 28-ten Januarij, waarop deze stad haer besluit gevestigd heeft, spreken myn gouvernemont vry van alle lasten, aangaande de crywillige voerbringing van dit besluit, en verdryven allen zweem van kwade trouw of inbreuk op den wapenstilstand aan onze syde. Het gouvernemont van Columbia konde niet en behoede niet aantemoedigen de dispositien van dat volk, tegen d-szelfs bestuurders. Het konde niet noch behoerde zich niet te bemoejen met hunne klachten, noch over dergelijker regtaardigheid te oordeelen, en konde niet, noch bezat het vermogen niet, om de uitwerkaeten van de-szelfs wreuk voor te komen, te bedwingen of te dempen. Dus geloof ik, dat geen billyke kracht kan gedaan worden, seels niet aangesinde de acte van opstand, en dat de enige schijnbare bewegreden van een schending bestaat in de onbedachte maatregelen van kommandant Heras. Daerom sat ik my hiertoe alleen bepelen, verklarende van U. E. de grondbeginselen, welke myn gouvernemont regtevuldig, en hetzelde onder de noodzakelyke plaatzen, om dit staande te houden; achter verzoek ik U. E. optemerken, dat daas regtevuldigheid en tegt de basis hierran zyn, waerop de beslissing moet steunen, myne mededeeling zich alleenlyk bepaalt, om deze grondstelling te bewyzen, zonder iets te berlijken, tot dat wy onderling elkaander verklard en verstaan hebben.

" Uwe excellentie is ontwaer, dat tusschen twee oorlogende natien, het algemeene menschelyke regt uitgefond wordt, waer geen verbond of byzondere traktaten bestaan, maar wanneer deze daargesteld zyn, is het slechts hunne letterlyke zyn; die moet waargenomen worden, terwyl alles als geoorloofd aangemerkt wordt, watwelk daarin niet verboend wordt; dit grondbeginsel wordt striktelyk toegepast. Waarnest de oorlog tusschen twee geconstitueerde natien niet bestond, maar sietlichs tusschen volkeren, welke zich ontrokken hebben van huare oude associatiën, om eenne andere nieuwe te vormen. Z. E. is ook ontwaer, dat tusschen Spanje en Columbia geene andere traktaten kunnen worden aangegaan, dan die van den wapenstilstand, en de regeling van den oorlog, en deze is de standaard, waarna wy ons moeten houden, daer gedurende de lange voortduring van het verschil, geen der beide volkeren zich een ewig regt verbonden dachten. Het verdrag te Truxillo behelt geen beding hoegehaamd, waerby wy beroofd worden van het regt om hem of hen, die onder het gouvernemont van Columbia wyk zoeken, te beschermen. In het tegendeel, onge onderhandelaars hebben het grondbeginsel tegen dat der Spaansche onderachraagd, waerop wy het vermogen behouden om te ontvangen op te be-chermen alle de genen die opge zaak omhelsen; hiervan is geene melding in den wapenstilstand gemaakt, als verlecht wordt door Z. E. den graaf van Carthagens, wegens de teruazering van overlopers of misnoegden; de wapenstilstand verbiedt wezenlyk niets anders dan het overschreden van onze territorien.

" Dit grondbeginsel daargesteld zynde, blyft slechts over om te bepalen of het inbezitnemen van Maracaybo, door eenne magt van Columbianen, een inval in het Spaansche grondgebied is of niet. Ten dien einde moeten wy eerst overeenkomen, dat onzen tegenwoordigen staat van oorlog voortstekt met den wapenstilstand niet veranderd is; dat een staat van vrede, zeer met dien eener oprohorting der vyandelykheden verschilt, welke in dit laatste geval, slechts voor eenen tyd een gedeelte van deszelfs aekeligheden verliest; en laastelyk, dat het trakteat van den wapenstilstand in geenen deele het geheel van onze respective territorien waarborgt; eenne meest byzondere omstandigheid, welke gemeynlyk de traktaten van vrede onderscheidt en den aard er van beschryft.

" Het geschrift, welke ik de eer heb U. E. in te leiden, is het afschrift van ern dokument, dat onveraakbaarst, vrywillig, statig en plegtig is, waardoor de wil van een volk mag uitgedrukt worden. De inwoners van Maracaybo hebben daarin, op den 28sten Januarij laastleden, hunne volstrekte vrydom en onafhankelykheid van het Spaansche gouvernemont afgekondigd, en noch Columbia, noch het andere gedeelte van Amerika, welke tegen Spanje in oorlog is, hebben een beter regt of grond, dan sy, tot het oppatten der wapens, om als eene natie erkend te worden. Indien Columbia en de andere oorlogende gedeeltes van Amerika, byzondere vol-

keren zyn, en niet kunnen aangemerkt worden als een gedeelte van de Spaansche monarchie, om dat de bezittelyke regten van Spanje in Amerika niet anders zyn dan die van magt en verovering, welke daarom ophouden enige uitwerkelen te hebben, zoodra als het bezit zelfs ophoudt te bestaan. Maracaybo, geplaatst in deze-sde situatie, hield op, sedert den 28-ten Januarij, Spaansch domein goed te zyn; toen da troepen van Columbia, hetzelde bezettebed, beschouwden sy deze stad als buiten de Spaansche wetten, en niet meer een gedeelte dict natie uitmakende, waartoe U. E. behoort; het stond dus vry een eigen vorm van regering te vereinen, of zich self by eenige natie intelyven, als met hunne belangen best zoude stroken.— Het regt der menschheid gaf Columbia het gezag, om dat volk toetselen en intelyven, of ten minsten, met hen eenne gemenschap dastellen, van welken aard het moge zyn. Spanje zelve heeft dit regt, niet lang geleden, door een stellig besluit, gehalld, dat nog schandelyker door deszelfs maatregelen en omstandigheden was. Ik meen de bezitneming van Monte Video, en het oostenlyke gedeelte van de rivier La Plata, door de wapenen van den koning van Brazilien, niet in oorlog zynde, maat in vrede en vriendschap met Spanje, erkennende en gewaarborgd hebbende de onschendbaarheid van de Spaansche monarchie, overviel en nam bezit van dat gedeelte van de rivier La Plata, en behield hetzelde in weerwil van alle betrekkingen van Spanje, die echter, hare traktaten niet voor geschonden achtte, noch de tusschen twee natien bestaande eengezindheid als verbroken beschouwde. Brazilien onderschraagt de regtevuldiging van hare maatregels, op geene andere gronden dan dat het in bezit genomen grondgebied, afgezonderd was van Spanje, en een byzonder volk uitmaakte. Ik moet het U. E. herhalen, en voorhouden het grote bestaende verschil tusschen twee in vriendschap, en twee in oorlog zynde magten, welke laaste hardnekiglyk vechten, zonder zich aan geene der banden van het voorstaande verschil te bekreuen, en deselve als nul en van geene waarde achtten, en het groote verschil dat er bestaat, tusschen het in bezit nemen van een land, door den wil en dringende uitnodiging van deszelfs inwoners, gelyk het, het geval was met Columbia in dit draagstuk en het in bezit nemen door magt en tegen den wil en wederstand van de bezitters; en tegen de regten van twee vriendschappelyke natien, gelyk Buenos Ayres en Spanje, in het geval van Brazilien waren; en indien deze hier by hare plegtige traktaten van vrede en garantie met Spanje niet geschonden heeft, noch reden tot oorlog gaf, hoe zal het gezegd worden, dat den wapenstilstand te Truxillo verbroken is, door een daad onvergelykelyk minder ernstig? Het onderlinge gedrag der volkeren is dat gene, welke het regt der menschen doet bestaan, en dat van Brazilien en Spanje vormt, die hunne betrekkingen in onderhandelingen bepalen, en niet in vyandelykheden, is een standaard, waardoor de onze geoordeld en door reden en billykheid, en niet door wapeno, bestikt moet worden.

" Maar indien geene van deze overwegingen voldoende zyn, om U. E. te overtuigen van de wettigheid van myn regt om Maracaybo te beschermen, wil ik een middel by de hand nemen, welke in andere gevallen algemeen toegejuicht werd. Laat ons eenige wederzyde regters benoemen, en by hunne beslissing berusten. Wat my aangeeft, ik zal myn woord, te St. Anna gegeven, vervullen: Ik beroep my op brigadier Correa.

" Maar vooraf moet ik U op eenne stellige en duidelyke wyze vragen; 1-te. Indien ingeval van eene wygering aan onzen kant, om Maracaybo van U. E. weder te geven, zal er eens verbreking van den wapenstilstand voor de expiratie van den bepaalde tyd plaats hebben? 2de. Als er 40 dagen kennis zal gegeven worden of zal de vyandelykheden ten eersten beginnen zonder eenige kennisgeving? 3de. Of de 40 dagen zal gerekend worden, van den dag der kennis geving, of wanneer het ontvangen is? 4de. Of men gehouden zal zyn aan alle de commandanten van de verschillende korpsen en divisien, dezelfde kennis te geven, of acht den generaal en chef?

" Myn gedrag zal zoo wel in Venezuela, Cundinamarca, als in Quito door U bestierd worden.

" God beware U. E. vele jaren.

" BOLIVAR"

" Aan zyne excellentie Don Miguel de la Torre, generaal en chef van de expeditioire armee van de kust."

(Het vervolg hierna)



# De Curaçaosche Courant.

Hy vernam, dat het gouvernement zich onlangs met O. I. kompagnie verbonden had, dat de kompagnie alle onkosten zoude betalen, en dat zy door het gouvernement zoude bepaald worden; eene som, gelyk aan het bedrag van de aavy onkosten, welke tot het gevangen houden van Napoleon voor de drie laatste jaren verreicht werden. Sir Robert Wilson sprak tegen deze gevangenhouding van Napoleon. In het gevangen houden van dien liisterryken man, zag hy niets dan oneer. Napoleon Bonaparte gaf zich over, onder de bescherming van Engeland, en zyn vertrouwen op de edelmoedigheid der Engelschen, was de oorzaak dat hy op een rots verbannen werd, waer hy de wreedste beleding verduren moet. Afgezonderd van zyne bloederwanten, zelfs van zyn jeugdig kind, werd hy van alle huizelyke genoegens ontstoken. Het was eene bewezeue daadzaak, dat hy heeft kunnen ontsluiten, maar hy verkoopt liever zich op de edelmoedigheid van Groot Brittanje te vertrouwen. Zoude Frankryk ooit haare vryheid weder verkrygen, zoo kende zy niet gedogen, om den held, dewelke eens de souverein van hare keus was, op de onherbergzame overhangende kruin van een dorre rots te zien kwijnen. Mr. Croker verbond zich te bewyzen, dat Napoleon mochtjes in de strikken gejaagd word, en dat in deze geheele handelwyze de eer van dit land en deszelfs officieren buiten verwachten waren. Mr. C. Hutchinson zeide: hy kon niet anders dan zyne afkeuring aan den dag toonen, van de wrede en lage politie, welche men tegen Napoleon gebezigd had; het was tegen alle grondbeginselen van gerechtigheid, menschlievendheid en eer. Voegde het der Britsche natiecipier van het heilig verbond te worden?—

De ware grondbeginselen van deze despoten; hun haast aan alles wat liberal edelmoedig en vry was, werd nu aan al de wereld openbaard—Napoleon, zelfs op den hoogsten toppunt van zyne magt, was nooit schuldig aan eenigen aanval op de verlichting en beschaving der nationen niet half zoo gevvaarlyk voor hunne vryheid als die daden, welke oolangs de onheiligeheid der raadsvergaderingen van de geallieerde keuschensten. Voor twintig jaren, hebben de geallieerden hunne onderdanen opgeroepen, om hen tegen de tyranie van Bonaparte by te staan.—Hebben zy hunne beloften nagekomen? Heeft Pruisen, heeft Rusland, heeft Oostenryk dit gedaan. By het traktat van Paris, en het congres te Wenen, steunde de geheele onderhandelingen op het grondbeginsel, om het stelsel te schenden, dat de bondgenoten zich verbonden hebben te onderbouden; en de edele lord (Casterleigh) heeft mede gewerkt in hunne verrigtingen. Daar de bondgenoten alle huue beloften verbroken hebben, zoude het eens daad van een voorbedeloz tyranie en verdrukking tegen het individuele en gevvaarlyk door dezelve voorbedeld aan de rest van het menschdom zyn, om Napoleon in zyne tegenwoordige gevangenschap te houden. Hat zoudt goed zyn voor Oostenryk en Rusland, en de despoten van het Heilige Verbond, om in deze zaak mede te werken, welke goo wel met hunne algemeene karakter strookt; maar dat wy als de altijd durende cipiers van Napoleon zullen spelen, was het schrikkelijk en verachteykst. Wat ook de aanneringen van een historie schryver op zyne gedurige gevangenschap zyn mogten, zy zullen hier op neerkomen, na dat alle gevrees van dit land, voor zyne vryheid opgehouden had te bestaan, hy zoude nu alleenlyk aangehouden worden, om personele wroek tegen den man te voldoen. Een half miljoen in het jaar, en byna die sum werd besteed tot dit oogmerk voor schepen, troepen, en het civile gouvernement van het eiland. Het volk moet zeer dwars zyn, in plaat van de verlichte te zyn, gelyk het geval is, indien zy voortgaan dergelyke kosten te maken, om zulk een zaak goed te keuren.—Mr. Hume stelde voor, om eene rekening te eischen, die het gouvernement van de O. I. kompagnie op den 1sten Mei 1821 verschuldigd was. Men keurde deze voorstelling goed.

De buitengewoonste zaak, die voor eenigen tyd door eenig mensch begaan is, schijnt, volgens het berigt van de debaten, door den majoor generaal Wilson, in het Huis op Donderdag nacht te zyn begaan. De majoor generaal verzet sich plegtiglyk tegen het gevangen houden van Bonaparte op St. Helena, hoewel, indien niet zonderling, evenwel zeer buiten gemeen is, te meer, dat hy een ander lid vond in Mr. C. Hutchinson, gereed om hem op deze gelegenheid bytestaan. Aangaande de staatkunde om Bonaparte gevangen te houden, dezz heeft men zoo lang reeds ter syde gesteld, dat wy zeker lyk het der moeite niet waardig schien hier verder over aant te merken, maar wat ons meest geraakt heeft, is dat onze nakomelingen ooit den naam van majoor generaal Wilson booren en zyne boeken zien zullen, zy genoont zullen zyn niet te belooaven, dat hy die de verachtelyke gevangenis van den liisterryken Napoleon bejamert, en by die eerst van het licht gebragt heeft de ombrenging der gevangenen en het vergiftigen te Jaffa, dezelfde individuel is, of dat zekerlyk de generaal majoor de punische smaak heeft moeten opvolgen, en levens zyne vorige bekendmaking vergeten hebben.

The Slaves who lately stole the water punt, and with it made their escape to Coro, but who were afterwards brought back to this island, were tried on the 14th inst. before the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, and four of them, viz. Juan Andre, Johannes, Pedro, and Beirian, being the principals concerned, were sentenced to stand under the gallows, with a rope round each of their necks, and to be afterwards severely flogged, which sentence was carried into effect on Thursday morning in Fort Am-

sterdam. The other two, Jan and the woman Paulette, stood on the Pillory, with a label on their breasts, while the executioner inflicted punishment on the partners in their crime. Another Slave, who it appeared was forced on board the water punt by the others, and compelled against his will to accompany them, was pardoned by the Court.

The following particulars of the capture of the Spanish privateer Resurrection, by the Patriot cruiser Josefa, have been handed to us, which we insert for the information of our Readers:

"On the 14th of June we received accounts from the commandant of the Vais de Coro, that the Spanish felucha, La Resurreccion, had anchored in the Bay, about a league distant. We immediately got under way in search of her, and about half an hour afterwards, while standing towards the land, we discovered her bearing down upon us. We allowed her to approach till within a short distance, when we fired two muskets, crying out at the same time that we were royalists, and in the meantime while she was drawing near to us, we got all our musketry ready, and commenced a well directed fire for about five minutes, when she struck. On boarding her we found fifteen men, which had been stationed at the gun, killed, all the others having run into the boat. She mounted 16 pounder, 2 swivels, and had 49 muskets and 33 men on board. We found on board 1 case of hand grenades, and a number of cutlasses and pistols. The above privateer was captured on the 14th June at half past 2 a.m., by the Venezuelan cruiser Josefa, capt. Raffety, and sent into Coro."

We are without any news of interest this week from the Main. It is said that San Felipe has been taken by the Independents, and that a part of their army was besieging Valencia, but as these are merely rumours, we simply notice them without vouching for their authenticity. His Majesty's brig Mercury, with the vessels under her convoy, may be shortly expected, and by them we will probably receive some important information of the posture of affairs in Venezuela. Nothing positive is yet mentioned of a general engagement having taken place between the contending armies.

We learn by an arrival yesterday from St. Martha, that the Spanish troops in Cartagena were suffering the greatest privations for want of provisions; and that it was thought, in consequence, the place would soon fall into the hands of the Independents under general Montilla.

## A SEVERE LESSON.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

M. de la Place relates the following amusing account of the late count d'Egmont, as delivered to him by the count himself. "I had not been," said he, "more than six months in the Mousquetaires, before enchanted at being released from the trammels of the school, which had for a long time annoyed me exceedingly, I plunged blindly into the vortex of pleasures, in which I saw my young companions enjoying themselves.

"One night, after having dined sumptuously and joyfully with several of my friends, we proceeded to the opera, which we found exceedingly crowded, and where, after having pushed and squeezed ourselves in as well as we could, we obtained standing room in the centre of the pit. There seemed to stop, I should, as my companions did, have waited with great patience, if I had not unluckily found directly before me an old gentleman in a brigadier's wig, whose amplitude formed before my eyes a species of screen, which totally concealed from me any thing that was going forward on the stage, and especially prevented me from seeing a young dancing girl, in whom I felt a great interest.

"After having begged and prayed the gentleman, whom I was already incommoding exceedingly, to allow me a glimpse of the stage, by a certain change of position, which he drily answered was impossible; irritated by his coolness and my own awkward situation, at which, to drown my misery, my neighbours, and especially my young companions, were heartily laughing, I took from my pocket a pair of scissors, with which I set to work, not only to prune away the superfluous branches and foliage, if I may us the expression, which annoyed me, but also the thick clubs which served to ornament its tail.

"The bursts of laughter which my vengeance excited, having awakened my gentleman from the species of apathy in which he had till then seemed buried, he perceived the state to which I had reduced his periwig. 'My young friend,' said he, turning round as well as he could, 'I expect you will not leave the house without me.' This little civility, continued the count d'Egmont, and especially a certain glance of

the eye by which it was accompanied, by making me sensible of the whole extent of my folly, moderated, I confess, considerably the pleasure I had felt in committing it! however, the wine was poured out, and I felt that I was compelled to drink it.—At the conclusion of the opera, my gentleman, without speaking, gave me a sign to follow him.

"After having crossed, not without difficulty, the square of the Palais Royal, and passed through the Rue St. Thomas du Louvre, we came under the arcade, where stopping suddenly, 'M. Le Comte d'Egmont,' said he, 'for I have the honour of being acquainted with you, you are young, and I owe you a lesson, for which your late father, whom I knew better than I do you, would perhaps have thanked me: when a man gives a public insult, and especially to an old soldier, he ought at least to know how to fight. 'Let us see,' continued he, drawing his sword, 'how you will acquit yourself?' Enraged and humiliatated by a proposition which seemed to me to border on contempt, I rushed on him with all the impetuosity of which my youth and my indignation rendered me capable; but my gentleman without being in the least discomposed, as steady as a rock, contented himself with parrying my thrusts by the most insolent parades in the world; and at last made no other return to my attacks than by a quip, which made my sword fly out of my hand to the distance of five or six paces. 'Pick up your sword, monsieur le comte,' said he, with the same coolness, 'it is not like an opera-dancer, but like a brave cavalier, with a firm foot and a steady eye, that a man of your name ought to fight; and this is what I now invite you to do.'

"'You are most cruelly in the right,' answered I, endeavouring to stifle the feelings which were agitating me, 'and I hope soon to prove myself worthy of your esteem.' Fixedly determined rather to perish, than to expose myself to fresh sarcasms from this singular enemy, I placed myself opposite to him, and attacked him with a coolness equal to that which he displayed in defending himself. 'Very well, very well indeed,' exclaimed from time to time, this devil in human form; until the moment when, having run me through the sword arm, he said, 'There; that's enough for the present.' So saying, placing me against the wall, and telling me to wait till he came back, he ran to the Palais Royal, brought a coach, bound up my wound with a handkerchief, and telling the coachman to drive up to the Mousquetaires de la Rue de Beaune, he delivered me into the hands of the porter, and took his leave.

"After a confinement of more than six weeks, which were required to cure my wound, I had not rejoined the world more than a week, when one evening going into the Cafe de la Regence to look for some of my companions, I recognised ing gentleman, who quitted his seat, placed his finger on his mouth, and exclaiming 'Chut!' rose, came towards me, and made me a signal to follow him. Arrived under the same archway. 'You have amused yourself a little at my expense, my dear count,' said he, 'in recounting our adventure, and I have too great a regard for you, not to contribute all in my power to render it still more agreeable, by furnishing a continuation, which you may add to the story when you next relate it. Come, draw your sword.'

"This second lesson, which was very similar to the first, was followed some months after by a third. The executioner, if I may so call him, at last became so terrible to me, that I hardly ventured into public without feeling a sort of shudder, lest I should encounter him, for I had forgot to mention, that the last lesson which he had condescended to give me was on the eve of the carnival, which he had made me pass in the most melancholy manner possible in my bed.

"Judge, therefore, of my joy, as well as gratitude, when a waiter from the Cafe de la Regence arrived one morning at my lodgings, and said, 'You will pardon me, monsieur le comte, but I thought you would not be sorry to hear that monsieur 'Chut' died last night, and my mistress hopes we shall soon see you again in our house.'

# De Curaçaoche Courant.

## COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Port Spain (Trinidad, April 21).—For several days past the mountains to the north of the town, between the valleys of St. Ann's and Maraval have been perceived to be on fire, which we are sorry to say has increased to such an alarming extent as not only to endanger many valuable properties, but has already destroyed a quantity of corns on the estate of Mr. Boissiere in the valley of Maraval; and materially injured the new settlement of the chevalier de Ganzas which, we believe and hope, is the extent of the mischief occasioned up to this time, 4 p.m. His excellency lieutenant colonel Young, with the greater part of the 3d West India regiment, and the whole of the government negroes amounting to near 1000 men, with an alacrity usual to that gallant officer, proceeded at 6 o'clock this morning to Fort George, where he is using every exertion to stop the ravages of the devouring element, which threatens destruction to many valuable properties in its neighbourhood. H. Fuller and H. St. Hall, Esqrs. whose estates are in great danger, are exerting every effort for their preservation in which we trust they may be successful; but unfortunately the breeze which still continues fresh, added to the extreme draught increases the evil, and the flames spread with the rapidity of lightning, reaching from the extremity of the mountains, a little to the westward of the St. Ann's valley into that of Maraval.

## LONDON.

April 19.—The coronation is now said to be positively fixed for Tuesday the 10th day of June next. The young gentleman who is to represent the Champion of England on that occasion is now taking lessons of horsemanship at Astley's.

Places are to be assigned at the king's coronation for the lord mayor of London, the lord mayor of Dublin, and the provost of Edinburgh.

The bill for his majesty's coronation service exceeds, it is said, 20,000/- of which 11,000 falls to the furrier's share. For the black lions on the inside of the robes no less than 20,000 Astracan lambs's feet have been required.

**The New Crown.**—This splendid attribute of royalty, which has just been completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was lately deposited in the Jewel house, Tower. It is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent than the former crown; appropriate to the dignity of the British empire. The new crown is about 15 inches in elevation; the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, being themselves embossed and edged with brilliants, and supporting an orb of brilliants also, more than six inches in circumference. This is surmounted by a Maltese diamond cross, of exquisite workmanship, on whose side and top are suspended three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the crown is an unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the ancient ruby, which was worn by Edward the Black Prince and our fifth Henry in the victories of Poictiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese cross of brilliants, while the other parts of the crown are occupied with large diamond flowers. The rim is encircled with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls. The several other articles of the king's regalia, and of the splendid coronation service, are also placed in the Jewel house. These have been all restored to their ancient splendour, preparatory to the coronation.

£64,100 15s. was the sum expended in the prosecution of the queen, and £62 250 for her defence, making, with upwards of £3000 extra expenses, in preserving the peace during the trial, a total charge to the country of £129,454 5s.

In the papers of Sunday it is also ledged that a courier from Leybach had reached Turin with intelligence that Austria was not averse to the establishment of a representative constitution for the Piedmontese, if granted by their sovereign; although she would not under any circumstances tolerate that of Spain. We cannot judge to what degree of credit these allegations are entitled; some paragraphs from Hungary, in the Hamburg mail, confirm the preceding descriptions of the great extent and deliberate preparation of the armament, or conspiracy (if it may be so called) for restoring liberty to the Greeks. Ali Pacha's conversion to Christianity is not among the least curious stories circulated at this eventful era.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Paris, March 10:—"The duchess d'Albouleme expects, in a few months, to give another heir to the throne of France! The friends of the duchess de Berri console themselves with the possibility of this repetition of Sarah's miracle proving only a daughter, who will, of course, not interfere with the claims of the duke of Bordeaux. Some doubt the fact altogether, and attribute the change in madame's appearance to the dropsy, whilst more malicious commentators give the same origin both to the infant duke and to his embryo cousin, and attribute each to the cleverness of the court maestro maker. It is also rumoured in the court circle here, that Fouche, before he died, sent a sealed packet to the king, containing strange documents, and amongst others, proofs of the illegitimacy of the king of Rome."—Englishman.

**Interesting case.**—His majesty's free pardon has been received for Joseph White, under sentence of death in Newgate. The case of this youth, only about 17 years of age, is peculiarly interesting. He was convicted on the 8th of December of a street robbery, during the time of a fire, near Wardour-street, and ordered for execution, with five others, on the 31st of January. On the Monday previous, sheriff Waithman made a representation to lord Sidmouth, who gave the circumstance a most attentive consideration, and a respite was sent about five o'clock that afternoon.

From that time sheriff Waithman has been unremitting in his inquiries. It appears the prisoner had but recently come to town, and resided with his parents in the neighbourhood of Wardour-street, and unfortunately went to see the fire. While mixing in the crowd, a rush was made by a gang of ten or twelve pickpockets; and the prosecutor, who had his seals and chain snatched away, laid hold of White, charged him with the robbery, and called to two of his companions, who were at some distance, and did not see the robbery, and they came up and assisted in conveying White to the watch-house. No property was found upon him, nor was he in a situation to convey it to others, had he really been the thief.

When the charge was given at the watch-houses, a young man, stranger to the prisoner, stated that he stood near the spot at the time; that the prosecutor appeared greatly confused and much intoxicated, and remained two minutes after the robbery, before he laid hold of any body, and that he did not think it possible for him to identify the person who robbed him. The young man was, however, treated as an accomplice. He, however, attended at the Police-office, where his testimony was again discredited, and White was fully committed.

Although he was well connected, fearful of exposing himself and his friends, he concealed his dreadful situation from them till it was too late, the consequence was, that he had no counsel at his trial. The friendly stranger again attended on his behalf, and repeated the evidence he had already given; but being contradicted as to the prosecutor's intoxication, by the prosecutor himself and his two companions, he was disbarred, and from the fact of his thus coming forward again, suspected to have been an accomplice.

After the conviction, the prisoner's mother got some friend to draw up a petition for mercy, and which, under the delusion which is very common, that a denial of grace would render the petition nugatory, and would be considered flying in the face of the court and jury, contained the acknowledgment of the justice of his sentence. White positively refused to sign this petition, avowing that he would sooner die than admit this falsehood. His mother, however, thinking the petition essential for the preservation of his life, induced his brother to sign the prisoner's name to it. This innocent forgery produced at first a strong impression against the prisoner; but the circumstances, when known, placed him in a more favorable point of view.

Mr. sheriff Waithman, in the course of his inquiries, has been able to produce the most satisfactory evidence of the good character and veracity of the friendly stranger who appeared as a witness. He has also been able to produce the concurrent testimony of eight or ten respectable persons, as to the intoxication of the prosecutor; seven of whom, including the landlord of the public house, have made affidavits, stating, that he had been several hours drinking various sorts of liquors, and that he was quite intoxicated. Mr. Waithman was also enabled to produce the affidavit of a very respectable gentleman, who not only speaks highly of White's character, but also states, that as he was returning home that evening near to the spot, he saw White a short time previous to the robbery, and spoke to him—and that he was entirely alone, which testimony completely discredits him from any gang.

It appears, that one of the companions of the prosecutor, who swore to his sobriety, does not, nor ever did, live at the place which he swore to be his residence, and was not to be found. The worthy sheriff addressed a letter to the foreman of the jury, and received a declaration the next day, signed by all the jury, stating, that they acted on a belief that the prosecutor was sober, and that they discredited the witness for the prisoner, looking upon him in the light of an accomplice.

These and other documents the sheriff laid before lord Sidmouth, who submitted the whole to Mr. Baron Garrow, before whom White was tried; and the learned judge has given it as his opinion, that had these circumstances been brought forward at the trial, the jury would have found a verdict of not guilty. In consequence of which his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his free pardon. Thus has this youth been most providentially saved from an ignominious end.

Christophe, the late king of Hayti, who considered it one of his important duties to cut off the heads condemned criminals with his own hands, was accustomed to find relaxation from his numerous occupations in theatrical amusements. We have seen a copy of a tragedy in three acts, in verse, which was represented before him in 1817, and was printed at the Royal Press of Sans-Souci. It is entitled *Nehvi the Haytian chief*, and is written by the count de Rosiers, one of the principal dignitaries of the Haytian court. The count like Esop, was born a slave; he was sold on the coast of Guinea, and terminated his studies in a habitation on the plain of Cayes. The scene of the tragedy is laid at Hay-

ti, in 1802, at the period of general Leclerc's expedition. In a work produced under such circumstances, it is hardly necessary to say that every virtue fails to the lot of the negroes; and in order to afford relief to the picture, the poor whites are painted as black as devils. The dedication, which is addressed to madame Christophe, is a curious piece of writing. It concludes in the following manner:—"It is glorious for me to possess your approbation, and it is sufficient for my happiness that this piece is agreeable to you; for it is with your enlightened taste, as with those radiant stars, which, by a slight degree of conjunction with others more small and obscure, impart to them some of their own brilliancy and magnificence." From this specimen, it may be inferred that the poets of Europe might profit by taking lessons in flattery from their brethren in the new world.—*Foreign Journal.*

**The Niger.**—It is at length ascertained that this river empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees to the northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed consul from England, at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowditch resided for some time). He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to government what he had learnt. We say that Mr. Dupuis has confirmed this fact, for it so happens that he has been anticipated in the discovery of the geographical acumen of a gentleman of Glasgow, who arrived at the same conclusion by a most persevering and diligent investigation of the works of travellers and geographers ancient and modern, and examining African captives; and had actually constructed and submitted to the inspection of government two or three months ago, a map of Africa, in which he lays down the Niger as emptying itself into the Atlantic, in about four degrees north latitude, after tracing out its entire course from the interior.

## ANECDOTES.

**Ludford's Incident.**—A country man was lately drugging homewards from Dumfries market, with a bottle of barm in his pocket. An acquaintance overtook him, and they began to walk at a pretty brisk pace. This set the barm a working, and at last the cork flew out with a crack as loud as the report of a pistol. His companion, believing they were beset by robbers, cried out—"Lord's mercy, ye're shot, John, run to that house, man, and get help."—John, in dreadful agitation, made for the house. Evils come upon the unfortunate thick and threefold. He had just entered the house, when he came full drive against the lintel of a low inner door. He was overturned in a moment, and tumbled heels over head into the apartment. The amazed inmates, recovering from the astonishment of this strange rencontre, went towards him. "I'm shot—I'm murdered," roared he—"Ye look gey like it, nasty beast that ye are (said the girl of the house) look at his breeks." The barm escaping from the bottle had spread in copious streams down his nether garments. This occasioned the girl's mistake, O, ye powers, such a mistake, and such a discovery! The murdered man got up, and without speaking a word, sneaked off as if his nose had been bleeding.

**Mercantile pun.**—A few days ago, two gentlemen were conversing on the badness of the times (the usual topic of conversation at present) when a flock of pigeons happening to fly over their heads, attracted their attention.—"How happy," exclaimed one, "are these pigeons!—they have no acceptances to provide for." "You are wrong there," replied the other, "for they have their Bills to provide for as well as we!"

**Cut for cut.**—A gentleman at Paris amusing himself in the gallery of the Palais Royal observed, while he was carelessly looking over some pictures, in a bookseller's shop, a suspicious fellow stood rather too near him. The gentleman was dressed according to the fashion of the times, in a coat with a prodigious number of silver tags and tassels, upon which the thief began to have a design; and the gentleman, not willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way, to give him an opportunity. The thief immediately set to work, and in a trice twisted off seven or eight of the silver tags.—The gentleman perceived it, and drawing out a penknife, caught the fellow by the ear and cut it off close to his head. "Murder! murder!" cries the thief. "Robbery! robbery!" cries the gentleman. Upon this the thief in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman, roared, "There are your tags and buttons!" "Very well," says the gentleman, throwing it back in like manner, "there is your ear."

Te Koop op het Drukkerij Kantoor,  
HET  
REGLEMENT  
VAN  
ORGANISATIE, ADMINISTRATIE  
EN  
DISCIPLINE  
voor de  
SCHUTTERIJ  
OP HET BILAND CURACAO.